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excellence even in Chaucer's time. The Company of Cutlers, incorporated in the reign of James I, bestow upon them to examine & affix their marks to all Sheffield wares of good quality, with a view to the good name of the town and its great industry; but their 'occupation is gone' at the great annual 'Cutlers' Feast' prices occasion chiefly for the display of political eloquence.

The peculiar qualities of steel, its elasticity, malleability, ductility, hardness, depend upon the introversion of carbon in certain proportions into the very substance of the iron. to best iron for the purpose is that of Darnmore in Sweden, steel made with iron charged from British ores yield iron sufficiently pure for the purpose. The processes employed both in the making & in the manufacture of steel are excessively interesting, but our space does not allow of description of them. The Bessemer Process, to be seen fully in Sir Henry Bessemer's manufactory here, exhibits one of the most extraordinary triumphs of mind over matter which our century has seen. According to the ordinary process, some twenty days are required to convert iron into steel; according to the Bessemer process, the whole is accomplished in half an hour. The steel manufactures of Sheffield fall into three classes - Artillery, that is, edged implements for domestic & personal uses, large objects forged in steel - as steel lines for railways, &c.; edged tools employed by cutlers. Knives may be said for ~~the~~ ^{English} other manufactures. Sheffield cutlery still bears the palm for excellence all over the world.

Sheffield which is, after Leeds, the largest & most important town in Yorkshire, has the usual public buildings, parks, institutions of great town. The

Cast out - in the latter state introduced by William of Orange, with ports, temples, terraces, statuary - surprised surprises & happy effects, but - a more natural & economical world, perhaps, have been more in character with the genius, immense impressiveness as they are, bringing before you, as all the reading in the world fails to do, the elaborate organization, wealth & power for great religious houses of the middle ages.

While St. Bernard was introducing a discipline of severe rule & strict poverty amongst the Cistercians, rumours of his doings reached certain fondly Benedictine ⁴ of St. Mary's, York: & these complained, (1132), to Archb. Thurstan that they were constrained to dwell in the tents of meanness. After various attempts to reform the ungodly house to which they belonged, he removed the unhappy monks, giving them a retreat in the lonely valley of the little Skell. Here they sheltered under the yews, - under the Seven Sisters, perhaps, two of which remain, - endured a sharp conflict with poverty. Then, Hugh, Dean of York, came & died amongst them, leaving them means to build, which they did, calling their Abbey 'Fountains' a fitting fitting name for this Yorkshire place now six ⁵ years still rise within the cell. The building continues.

Brougham - to 12th century, this house reached the most proportions indicated by the rumors wealth, in lands & stock, flowed in on these Cistercians, until according to Whistler, the lands of Fountains extended 'for an uninterrupted space of over four, 30 miles.'

Broughbridge on the Ure, is chiefly interesting as the scene of the battle in which O. St. L'oraine of Lancaster - who was shall bear more in connection with Pontefract - was defeated by the royal troops. His comrade in arms the Earl of Warwick fell upon the bridge, but he was taken to this castle of Pontefract for execution.

Old Brough pretends its name, for it contains remains of the Roman Isurium, probably as large & important a city as York was under the Romans. Here are Roman remains on view in the castle, & in the 'Museum Isurium' in the Saxon spot Mancus House, that is a valuable collection

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Collection of the implements of daily use in
this Roman city fifteen centuries ago.

Giddendale.

The springs of the Gidd are in Great-Bernard, in a region
wild & bleak as any in Yorkshire. Not far from its source,
the new-born river disappears, or nearly so, into a covein
called the Gooden Pot, from which it emerges after half
a mile under-ground course. Below Batty Bield⁵
is the most curious sight of the Gidd valley, the celebrated
Brimham rocks - rocks of enormous size &
fantastic shapes crowded together on a bleak
moor in a way to suggest that Nature has been
playing some huge practical joke. The odd shapes,⁶
which various appropriate names have been given,
are evidently the result of wedging or rocks of
unusual hardness.

Nearly three centuries ago, the Spes were discovered
which are the reason of the prosperity of Harrogate. More
than 20 other springs are now known, all more
or less associated with sulphur, & Harrogate is
the most fashionable inland watering place of the
north; its greatest attraction is, perhaps, the fine
pure moorland air it enjoys.

On the opposite bank of the Gidd, lies a ruined fortalice
with the ruined towers of Richesborough castle, on
a high cliff overlooking the town, which is, next
after Richmond, the most-beautifully situated in
Yorkshire. Here is a dungeon where the murderers of
Becket kept in hiding for a year; the 'King's Chamber'
was one of the prisons of Richards II. & III. during the
Civil War, the castle sustained a siege from the
Parliamentary forces under Lilburne. Harrogate
has a very important corn market. The Canal of 5 miles
in the river's bank, was the dwelling of the holy
hermit, St. Robert - known even King John did
honour, & has a less enviable notoriety as the scene
of the murder committed by Eugene Aram.

the air is uncontaminated & delicious as in
any highland strath. The river comes with a
heavy course from the high peat-moss, brown bogs
& honeying burnings, every few paces, over boulders
of white-grey limestone, curiously trammelled
with the darker mosses. Every village in the
valley has ^{its} tale of disaster, wrought by the Wharfe
in flood - loss of life both of man & beast, bridges
& dwellings carried away, when, after heavy rains
the Wharfe overflows its banks, sweeps with ~~immense~~
force, down the sharp descent of its upper valley.
The pleasant villages - Burnsall being the largest
village of the dale - are scattered two or three
miles apart, each with Cattle (cow houses) in
the village street. In the Cramers folk are chiefly
employed in the rearing of cattle & sheep, & the
Cramers cattle are the boast of the country side.
There is hardly a patch of grass to be seen in the
upper valley, but such meadows! gay with
many colored flowers - especially with the
big purple wild geraniums - before the grass -
and others, of the brightest green. The hay harvest
is the great event of the year in the dale.

Upper Wharfedale is lovely throughout, & Bolton
works - 'tis same, only more so! Here is certainly a
softness & tenderness, but that is because the Wharfe
Swift & straight until now, her winds exceeding
so that from some points of view, you may
see from a pale gleaming water-lines either
side. Every loop of the river winds round a
green, tree-shaded meadow dotted with cattle
on either side of the mead on the high ~~fell~~ ^{the} ~~steps~~
steps

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Slopes thickly wooded. Now the woods farther upflow to the river Aire, they fall back, leaving open lawns: from whither point you look, no beautiful ruins of the Abbey stand out of the greenness on the one hand, & on the other the grey turrets of ruined trees in the distance, nearly hidden amongst verdure. Thready to Woods in every direction are paths - wider than fifty miles of riding, with bents commanding the best point of view. The Abbey, graceful even in decay, pines measuring to the nob. Hall. The founders of these & Driffield houses were men to marvel at. ^{almost} Every lonely dale in Yorkshire testifies to their art - in choosing sites, where were wood & water, cornlands & pastures, fish for their fast day, & beauty toadden their eyes; & having chosen fitly they knew how to raise - on levels high enough for dignity, & for security from rivers. Halls, large enough for sheltered comfort, edifices thick, upright of pillars & beams, dominate the valley that hold them.

On a far smaller scale than Fountains, wanting the picturesqueness in ruin of Kirkstall. Bolton Abbey is distinguished amongst the northern houses only for beauty of situation. The shell of the Church is nearly entire, too much so indeed, for picturesqueness effect. It exhibits too distinct stages of construction, the twelfth century work of the original builders who appear to have finished the Choir before new importation from Embury in 1154; & the frontispiece ^{Bolton}

Bolton to the Canons of Fumbeay. Dr. Whately, unwilling, as usual, to sacrifice a sacred tradition, suggests that the facts are probably true in the main, but refers to one of the two sons of Cecilia de Ronville, the first founder, with whom died young. The further history of the Abbey is marked by little but the repeated ravages of the Scots, who harassed this in common with all the northern houses. Thus, after the battle of Bannockburn, in 1316 & the three or four following years, they seem to have come again & again, finally, in 1320, desolating the Abbey and spurring canons & Prior to flight - a disaster which the Backetts did not recover from several years.

Bolton Abbey was condemned with the greater houses in 1540: after the Dissolution it remained in the King's hands for many years, when the site & demesne together with other estates were sold to Henry, Earl ofumberland: how these estates fell to the present owner we shall have occasion to show elsewhere.



Skerton Head, Farndale Head, Shoo Head, all exceeding
4000 ft.
The chalk holds attains its greatest height in Wilton
Beacon, 805 feet.
Four-fifths of the drainage of Yorkshire falls into the
German Ocean by the Humber. The waters of its
whole river system - the Ouse, with its tributaries
Foss, Wharfe, Aire, with the Calder, Don & Derwent, all
together with those of the Hull & the insignificant
streams below it. Of the remaining fifth, again,
fully one half reaches the same ocean by the
Tees, the Esk, & the little Derwent. What is left - the
drainage of a fragment of the north-west corner - such
as finds its outlet into the Humber.

The relative volume of the rivers depends upon the
average rainfall in the districts each drains. Thus
the rivers of the west, where the average annual falling
discharge much water in proportion to their drainage
areas, while the Derwent - draining a district where
average annual rainfall is not over more than 24
inches, discharges comparatively little water, though it
has the largest drainage area of any Yorkshire river. The
annual average of rainfall increases in the amount of rainfall, from
20 inches on the eastern lowland, to 60 in the western
uplands.

The district about the lower course of the Don & the
Ouse is an immense peat swamp, extending into
Lincolnshire. The Ouse is navigable for steamboats
as far as Selby, & from the beginning of the Humber,
that is, from the confluence of the Ouse & Trent, to the sea
is forty miles. At its widest part, the estuary is 5
miles across; three miles wide at Hull, where it receives
the river Hull. Shifting sandbanks make the navigation
of the Humber difficult.

Camden pronounces that, the best way to see Yorkshire
is to follow up its several river valleys; & indeed, it is
only by exploring the dales that you get the full beauty of
Yorkshire, & at the same time, cover the sides of historic
& archaeological interest, & the seats of the great modern
mains.

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industries. We have not space to pass in review the whole of Yorkshire, valley by valley, but the lovely dales of the West Riding demand our particular attention.

The Dales of the West Riding. Wensleydale.

Wensleydale. The valley of the Ure. falls within the West Riding but in the loop of the river which skirts the West Riding we have two or three centres of interest - Ripon. Fountains Abbey. Bowesbridge, & Aldborough. at the confluence of the Ure & the River. Ripon, which has lately made bust of its antiquity by a millenary celebration, is a pleasant - when city. whose great interest is the cathedral. The first - that, while the transepts are short, the nave is wider than those of most English cathedrals, combined with the sombre hue of the stones & the sparsity of ornament, give an air of height - severity of outline, more common in Scotch than in English cathedral churches.

This cathedral was not built in a day: the work of six distinct architectural periods, covering not less than eight centuries, is to be traced in its walls. Thus, we have the crypt called St. Wilfrid's Baulk, which was probably built by St. Wilfrid himself in the latter half of the seventh century; the Norman chapter-house, remains of the Transitional Church built by Baldwin of Bognor, the beautiful early English west front of St. Spyp; the decorated bays in the choir, & lastly, the Perpendicular era, which, early in the sixteenth century replaced that of Arches. Rogers. A church which carries in its structure evidences speak of the great works of taste which has given character to ecclesiastical architecture - each such work being the expression of some special religious feeling - is, truly, a monument of importance & interest: but the monuments it contains are not of special interest. Neither need the history of the ancient city of Ripon detain us.

A couple of miles out of Ripon are the ruins of Studley Fountains Abbey, within Studley Royal. to the east of the margin of Ripon. The grounds of Studley Royal are (partly laid)

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The prettiest part of this corner of Yorkshire is the 'Valley of Godmorden' in the valley of the Calder. There are mills, chimneys, it is true; but then, the mills rise by the river, all unpleasant old houses show themselves amongst the trees.

A well-arrived long-wood cart brings you sleek, when you are certain 'afield' in old fields, when the plough is hindered by the foundations of an ancient city, probably the Roman city of Cambodunum.

Not least amongst the clothing towns is Dewsbury, in the pretty valley of the Calder, with blanket, carpet & cloth factories, & shoddy mills. Here an important Cooperative Building, the proceeds of which are made for the amelioration as well as for the material wants of the workpeople. Bately, near Dewsbury, has the largest shoddy mills, where old cloth is torn into shreds, the wool cleaned, & spun through as many processes as new-shorn wool.

The Battles of Wakefield & Tonton.

1471. Wakefield, at one time a clothing town, is now a pleasant market town, with immense corn magazines & a corn exchange second only to the Fenchurch Exchange. There is a bridge here, over the Calder, on the bridge, a little chapel, which was built by Edward IV. that prayers might be said herein for the soul of his father, because, on a spot close by the bridge, the Duke of York was slain in the famous battle of Wakefield (1460).

Queen Margaret, relying her strength for a great effort, had raised a northern army of 15,000 men, with which she marched upon Wakefield. The Duke of York, absent from London to meet her with no more than from 4,000 to 5,000 men, situated on a tree-covered hill nearly two miles from Wakefield, at first to be seen some fragments of Sandal Castle, at that time a fortress belonging to Richard of York, here he took up his quarters, to wait the arrival of his son, Edward, Earl of March, with a contingent from Wales. The Queen advanced with her troops, and sailed before the castle. Then she placed

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the priests who are fellows of the college - the eleven
Apostles, may represent; the seventy scholars &
their two masters - the seventy-two disciples; Through
so great a distance they make this ^{all the time} solemn procession
with the College, chanting ~~as they go~~